The National Tribune.

BENEFIT ALL

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

Anniversary of an Event Which Raised the Drooping Spirits of the Country to Liveliest Enthusiasm.

The Mismanagement and Misfortunes of the Early Part of the War of 1812. The British Gain Control of the Lakes and of the Northwest - Commodore Perry Builds a Squadron, and Attacks and Captures Theirs-We Recover the Country and Still Hold It.

versary of an event which brought the over to the American side, and most of greatest joy to the people of this country and restored their dropping entits in the and restored their drooping spirits in the this exploit Congress voted Elliott a sword most wonderful degree. Sept. 10, 1813, and he was promoted to the rank of Mas-Commodore Oliver H. Perry, in command ter Commandant, and given command of of a diminutive squadron of Lake craft, the Niagara, the second best ship in the Navy Department was in the hands of won a complete victory over the British. squadron of which Perry afterward took capturing every one of the enemy's ves-

The War of 1812 begun in doubt and indecision, with absolute lack of preparation, and had, so far, progressed very disastrously. A very large proportion of disastrously. A very large proportion of the people were wholly opposed to the war, and the New Englanders gave but lukewarm assistance. Owing to the vicious financial and foreign policy of Jefferson and Madison, the Treasury was empty, and the army and navy reduced to the lowest point. There were less than 10,000 men in the army, most of them lately recruited, with their officers, fresh and inexperienced from the walks of civil and inexperienced from the walks of civil life. In the navy there was only eight frigates, two sloops and five brigs, none properly equipped and provided.

The most astonishing succession of astonishingly incompetent Generals-Wilkin-son, Izard, Wade Hampton, Dearborn, Armstrong, Hull, etc., had brought only disaster and humiliation upon our armies, in their ill-conceived, ill-managed efforts to invade Canada. Gen. William Hull, after making an expedition into Canada, had been driven back to Detroit, where he surrendered his army, the post of Detroit, and all Michigan to Gen. Brock. Another force, under Gen. Winchester, which had been sent forward toward Detroit, was surprised on the River Raisin, and nearly all massacred. The British and their Iudian allies, encouraged by these successes,



OLIVER H. PERRY.

invaded our country, and though they Meigs, they succeeded in cutting off and massacreing Col. Dudley's regiment just out of gunshot of the fort. They gained complete possession of Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie, and had a superior force on Lake Ontario. An expedition under Gen. Pike succeeded in capturing York,

The year 1813 was scarcely any better The command of the Lakes was of the greatest importance, as it gave the British control, through the means of their Indian allies, of the greater part of the country west of the Allegany Mountains, and made it possible, if not probable, that the war would end in that region being wrested away from the United States and annexed to Canada.

Gen. William Henry Harrison had led forward the Kentucky and Tennessee militia in an attempt to recover the American ascendency, but so long as the British had control of the Lakes he could advance no farther than Fort Meigs, nine miles above Toledo. However, he maintained himself there, though under the greatest difficulties, his supplies having to be brought hundreds of miles through an unbroken wilderness, from Pittsburg and Cincinnati. It was absolutely essential for us to retain possession of what are now the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and to do this we had to regain control of the Lakes beginning with Lake Erie.

LIEUT, JESSE DUNCAN ELLIOTT. At this period appears upon the scene Lieut. Jesse Duncan Elliott, a stormy petrel of the Navy, whose conduct and character are to be a ferment center for the rest of his life. Elliott appears to have been one of those officers, frequent in the annals of war, who have courage enterprise and ability, but are determined to use them for their own advancement, without regard to the rights of others or the requirements of their country. He 1804, when he was 22 years old, was apprisonment on the prison ship Jersey, and Diagram River from the presence of the Commander Barclay, and the latter therepointed a Midshipman in the Navy. In was Post Captain during our short war British and permit some vessels to be fore retired to the British base at Malden, 1810 he had gained his Lieutenantcy, and with France. His son, Oliver H. Perry, when in 1812 Commodore Chauncey was sent north to see what he could do to make head against the British on those shipman on the Sloop-of-war General size of the British of the Detroit River, which is now known as Amherstaburg. At Scott, a boat party was rushed across the British on those shipman on the Sloop-of-war General size of the British of the Detroit River, which is now known as Amherstaburg. At Scott, a boat party was rushed across the British on those shipman on the Sloop-of-war General size of the British of the Detroit River, which is now known as Amherstaburg. At Scott, a boat party was rushed across the British on those shipman on the Sloop-of-war General size of the British of the Detroit River, which is now known as Amherstaburg. At Scott, a boat party was rushed across the British of the Detroit River, which is now known as Amherstaburg. At Scott, a boat party was rushed across the British of the Detroit River, which is now known as Amherstaburg. At Scott, a boat party was rushed across the British of the Detroit River, which is now known as Amherstaburg. At Scott, a boat party was rushed across the British of the Detroit River, which was born in South Kingston, R. I., Aug. make head against the British on those waters he selected Lake Ontario and its tributary waters for his own immediate field of operations, and sent Lieut. Elliott to what is now Buffalo to see what could be done there. At first Elliott showed the greatest energy and capacity. He bought some small craft, gathered up all bought some small craft, gathered up all shipman on the Sloop-of-war General Scott, a boat party was rushed across the troit, to carry 19 guns, which when fin-face of a heavy fire by the British, and face of a heavy fire by the British, and the two commanders vied with one another the two commanders vied with one another as to which should land on shore first. They completely routed the enemy. They lost 17 men killed and 45 wounded in date of the British have but also of the army, gathered for operations in the Territory of Michigan, north-they lost 17 men killed and 45 wounded in date of the British have but also of the army, gathered for operations in the Territory of Michigan, north-they lost 17 men killed and 45 wounded in date for the British have but also of the army, gathered for operations in the Territory of Michigan, north-they lost 17 men killed and 45 wounded in date for the British have but also of the army, gathered for operations in the Territory of Michigan, north-they lost 17 men killed and 45 wounded in date for the British have but also of the army, gathered for operations in doing this, but the British loss was 90 for both these forces had to be taken up killed. 160 wounded, and 100 prisoners the lake from Long Point, Casada, which with him, to building vessels out of the trees of the virgin forest. Guns, balls, powder, chains, anchors and other iron work were sent forward to him from Pittsburg and New York. It was easier getting this forward during the Winter, when deep snows made sleighing a comparatively easy and expeditious mode of travel. He selected Presq'Ile (now Erie.) travel. He selected Presq'Ile (now Erie, Pa.) as his naval base, because the harbor was defended by a bar which the a fort to defend the harbor. The British with all the best men of his flotilla. heard of his operations, and sent a couple of vessels, the Detroit with six guns and gun sending his men forward in parties of 56 men, and the Caledonia with two guns of 50, and the Caledonia with two guns and a smaller number of men, down the Niagara River to look after him. Cct. 7, 1812, they were anchored care the opposite side of the river, and Lieut. Elliott organized a party, attacked and took both with slight loss to himself, releasing 40 American prisoners confined on board. Then the difficulty was to get the ships to the American side of the river, and he had an exciting time, as the British forts and they had an exciting time, as the British forts and they have a first-class frigate of 44 current, but it was done in six days by

thoroughly blockaded that it was impossible to get her to sea, as Perry ardently wished. Therefore, he made use of his

in their passage up the Chesapeake and in defending Baltimore. In March, 1819, the pirates in the West Indies were so annoying that the Government decided to send a small squadron there to punish them and to protect

At the time of his assignment to the command on Lake Erie Perry was 27 years old, or three years younger than Eliott, but had been several years longer Next Saturday will be the 91st anni- this. The Caledonia was safely brought Both officers were at the age when the in the navy, and therefore ranked Elliott. question of precedence is most burning. Elliott felt that Perry deprived him, by means of his political pull, of a position which he had well earned. In those days political influence was much more potent than to-day. The appointments of the little cliques, which were reckless in the For some reason Commodore Chauncey side and the injury inflicted on those out-

> The have med the enemy and they awours: Two Ships, two Brigs one Schooner & one Sloop. youry with great respect and esteem all Bry

> > FAC-SIMILE OF PERRY'S DISPATO

His course during the battle of Lake Erie brought upon him acrimonious criticism which he and his partisans strongly resented, and the controversy was kept toward the end. of his life. Congress voted him a Erie had been felled, boards had been squadron, was fully aware of his adgold medal for his services in the cut out by the old-fashioned whipsaws,
wantage, and remained off the harbor, deand great commanders, recognized as such battle, and when Perry was trans- the keels of two brigs, to carry 20 guns, termined to prevent the Americans from and munitions of war, have, on this, the that existed in the Army of the Tennessee

he was in command of the West Indian Leaving the energetic Dobbins and said, to accept an invitation to dinner Squadron, and for many years commanded the Mediterranean Squadron. He was continually getting into hot water and continually getting into hot water and since the minimum of the West Indian Said, to accept an invitation to dimer the world. First deed an auspicious day for you. The God battle is with you. The dawn of a will do everything in my power to hurry following that Chattanooga, where it conquered peace is breaking upon you. The plaudits of an admiring world will plies, and if I could be of service myself,

COMMODORE OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Capt. O. H. Perry whom Commodore Chauncey sent to take command of the Lake Squadron over Commandant Elliott,

and the officials at Washington thought side of their clique. Perry arrived at that Oliver Hazard Perry would do bet Buffalo March 24, and immediately set ter in that place, and he was sent thither to take command, with Elliott as his second. This was a bitter disappointment to Elliott and probably influenced his future conduct, which will be told later ters and shores, and were earnest, prac-

non Lake Eric. After the war he command of a schooner had been laid, and three on the getting to sea; and as a further precaution, he sent spies into Eric to inform any commander that ever stood up in a struction. The frames of the vessels were well advanced in contion, he sent spies into Eric to inform any commander that ever stood up in a struction. The frames of the vessels were bring the Dey to civility.

After this he was engaged in selecting dock yards, naval stations, etc., on the coast of North Carolina. For four years of the Market of the municipal that existed in the Army of the Tennessee command of any attempt that might be made to great conflict.

The Army of the Tennessee covered min in command of any attempt that might be made to great conflict.

The Army of the Tennessee covered min its campaigns than all the other armies combined, and all its will brighten the glow of the patriot's heart, which kindles at the market by some great conflict.

The Army of the Tennessee covered min munitions of war, have, on this, the surrendered to the inform the norming of the Tennessee command of any attempt that ever stood up in a great conflict.

The Army of the Tennessee covered min to every four National Independence, the world over—two of the min the form the command of any commander that ever stood up in a great conflict.

The Army of the Tennessee covered min to every four National Independence, the world over—two of the min the form the command of any attempt that might be made to the tones to inform the Army of the Tennessee covered min to surrendered to the inform the anniversary of our National Independence, the command of any commander that ever stood up in a great conflict.

The Army of the Tennessee covered min the Army of the Tennessee covered min the Army of the Tennessee of the Army of the Tennessee of the Army of the A

carrying one long 18-pounder.

A VALUABLE LAND VICTORY.

of distinction in the navy, had been Cap- storm to get to Buffalo in time for the

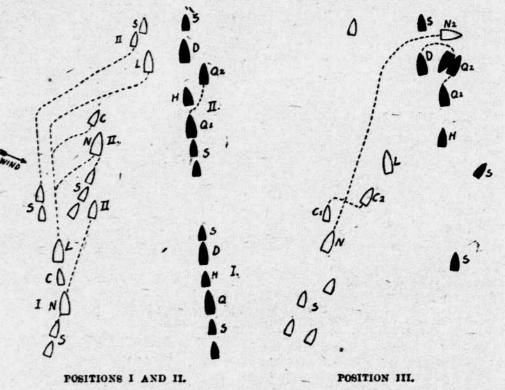


DIAGRAM OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE, SEPT. 10, 1813.

was born in Maryland in 1782, and in tain during the Revolution, suffered im- expedition, which promised to relieve the bought some small craft, gathered up all good conduct that he received as much the house earpenters that he could find in credit as if for a victory. At the bethat thinly-settled neighborhood, and set them to work, under the direction of a naval constructor, whom he had brought Harbor. He was restive in this position, fier British vessels could not cross. Secretary of the Navy to report to Con He then gathered some militia to garrison modore Chauncey at Sacketts Harbor,

killed, 160 wounded, and 100 prisoners the lake from Long Point, Capada, which taken. Fort George, or Fort Erie, was evacuated, and the British abandoned the



guns, then under equipment at Baltimore, ropes placed over shoulders of men, who but the British had the Chesapeake so toiled patiently and willingly.

dent of the Canadian shore put off in a boat and informed Perry that the English had dispatched a powerful equadren uncrew and armanent to annoy the British der Capt. Finnis to intercept him. All haste was made to get the vessels into Erie, but they were so delayed by head winds that at one time they made only 25 miles in 24 hours. To make their position more critical, Perry was seized south in the ship John Adams. In August he was attacked by the yellow fever, and died on his 35th birthday, and was buried at Port Spain, Trinidad, with military honors.

> Secretary of the Navy. "Give me men. myself honor and glory on this lake or Gen. Grant.
>
> perish in the attempt," was his plea. On Following Gen. Grant as commander spoke of him as follows: and they were of an inferior class-"a motley set, blacks, soldiers and boys." Rumors that the enemy had planned a land and water expedition against Erie battle of Atlanta on the 22d of July. with a view of destroying the American squadron before it could get to mea again reached Erie, and many of the people became panic-struck and fled to the in-With what men he had Master-Commandant Perry made the best possible disposition for defense by throwing up breastworks and batteries, but fortunately the English were delayed in massing their troops at Long Point, and massing their troops at Long Point, and did not carry out their plans.

termined to get to sea at the first opportunity. But now a new difficulty congradually been falling, until now it was rebellion, and at the end of the war impossible to get the brigs over the bar the vessels up on scows. To attempt this in the face of a powerful blockading squadron was worse than folly, and again the face of a powerful blockading squadron was worse than folly, and again the face of a powerful blockading squadron was worse than folly, and again only from such a just and thoughtful solvigilance, by night and by without landing their guns and blocking He found that the forest trees around Finnis in the command of the British Plugs were then put in and the water pumped out of the scows, and, gradually trate upon an inferior force. rising, they lifted the brigs higher out their guns were replaced and hurried preparations were made to defend them. The task had been accomplished none too soon, for at 8 o'clock the following morning the British squadron reappeared, and after half an hour of reconnoitering and some harmless cannonading it made sail

for the upper end of the Lake. PERRY'S SOUADRON. The squadron which Master Command-

ant Perry had now assembled consisted Brig Lawrence (flagship), Lieut. John J. Yarnall, mounting two long 12-pounders and 18 short 32-pounders.

Brig Niagara, Master-Commandant Jesse D. Elliott, two long 12-pounders and 18 short 32-pounders. Brig Caledonia, Lieut. Daniel Turner, two long 24-pounders and one short 32-Schooner Ariel, Lieut. John H. Packett,

four long 12-pounders. Schooner Tigress, Lient. Augustus H M. Conkling, one long 32-pounder. Sloop Trippe, Lieut. Thomas Holdup,

Schooner Porcupine, Midshipman George Senate, one long 32-pounder. Schooner Scorpion, Sailing-Master Stephen Champlin, long 32-pounder and one short 24-pounder. Schooner Somers, Sailing-Master Thomas C. Almy, one long 24-pounder Sailing-Master and one short 32-pounder.

The squadron was thus superior in strength to the British squadron under was nearest the settlements in Canada. Commander Barclay, who was a gal-lant veteran of the Nelson school, having lost an arm and been otherwise wounded, was greatly asterished and discouraged to find the American squadron outside the bar, when he came back to-wards his blockade stand in the morning, from a night of festivities in Canada. He

from a night of restivities in Canada. He had then said in response to a toast: "I expect to find the Yankee brigs hard and fast on the bar at Erie when I return, in which predicament it will be a small job to destroy them." Now he made all haste to get back to Malden and hurry up the work on the Detroit. Perry cruised between Erie and the

Perry cruised between Erie and the Canadian shores two or three days, searching for his enemy, and in the meantime received an important accession of strength by the arrival at Erie of Master-Commandant J. D. Ellioft with 100 officers and men. This maised Perry's strength to something like 400, and he immediately set sail toward Sandusky Bay, where he could come into communication with Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was holding the line from what is now Sandusky City to Fort Melgs with about 8,000 men, militia, Indians and

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Address Delivered at the National Encampment, G.A.R., Washington, D. C., October, 1902.

By Maj.-Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

winds, in momentary expectation of cap-ture, they finally gained the harbor of mand of the District of Southeast Mis-S. Grant was assigned to duty in com- or a painful thought in all this broad Erie only a few hours before the British souri, with headquarters at Cairo, Ill., squadron hove in sight and blockaded the growth of the Army of the Tennessee. By the 10th of July the American ves- It remained under his personal command, this Capital of our great Nation monusels were ready for sea, but there were or as a unit of his great army, from the ments to the memory of its dead comonly officers and sailors enough to man beginning until the end of the war, ex- manders, which will place before the one ship, and many of these men were on the sick list. In the meantime the British squadron maintained a rigorous blockade, and Perry was compelled to see blockade, and Perry was compelled to see both of which he won, and gave the first Pherson, as he was the first to fall in the English colors flaunted before his great light and hope to our country, and the great battle of Atlanta. He fell just eyes every day, while he was powerless it is hard now, after reading all the after watching the attack in the rear on to act. He wrote repeatedly to Gen. Harrison, to Capt. Chauncey and to the Harrison, to Capt. Chauncey and to the being relieved. It appears to have been to the situation. He was a dear friend sir, and I will acquire both for you and with no intention of doing injustice to in praise of the fighting of that corps.

the 23d of July he wrote to Capt. Chaun-came Gen. Sherman, a member of the cey: "For God's sake and your own and mine, send me men and officers, and I Sherman was in direct command, or the will have the enemy in a day or two." army served under him as a unit of his But his prayer was almost in vain, for greater army, from the time he assumed only a few men could be sent to him. command until the end of the war.

After Gen. Sherman came Gen. Me-Pherson, that ideal soldier, who com-manded the army until he fell in the great Upon his death, Gen. Logan took command of the army, as the senior officer present, and at the end of the battle of July 22 he could say that he had met and defeated Hood's whole army in the greatest battle of that campaign.

even any of its corps. The next day By the close of July Perry had 300 after assuming command Gen. Howard men with whom to man his 10 vessels, led the army into the great batte of the and even with this inferior force he de- 28th of July, which the Confederates said was not a battle, but a simple killing and slaughtering of their forces. He refronted him. The water in the lake had mained in command until the end of the GENEROUSLY GAVE WAY TO GEN. LOGAN, so that one of its original members might

Perry was compelled to remain an inactive spectator. Commander Robert Heriot Barclay, who had succeeded Capt. Heriot Barclay, who had succeeded Capt. d probably no other army in the world was so fortunate as irresistible progress, the whole garrison Grant was the first great cause of the

dock yards, naval stations, etc., on the on in the evening had been trees stand-coast of North Carolina. For four years ing in the forest in the morning.

Barclay, on Aug. 2, made sail for the campaigns were marked by some great Canadian side of the lake, in order, it is struggle, battle or movement that chalstruggle, battle or movement that challenged the admiration of the world. First length of the admiration of the world. First length of the struggle, battle or movement that challenged the admiration of the world. First length of the world. First length of the world. lenged the admiration of the world. First continually getting into hot water and his command of the Mediterranean Squadron brought him the displeasure of the Administration and in consequence a court-marital, by the verdict of which he was suspended for four years. Part of this sentence was remitted by President Tyler, and he was assigned to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where he died, Dec. 18, 1845.

much needed guns and ammunition. He was soon back on Lake Erie, and by the portunity, and on Aug. 4, without any appearance of preparation, he dropped down to the bar with his ships. The guns of the Lawrence and the Niagara guns of the Lawrence and the Niagara were quickly landed on the beach, two large scows were brought alongside and sunk nearly to the level of the water, so that the ends of massive pieces of timber, which had been run through the after the content of the pounder and the schooner Contractor, pounder, and the schooner Contractor, Plugs were then put in and the water opportunity given the enemy to concentration. one division taking the point of Lookout strategical march to the sea, and, finally. Tennessee on the Fourth of July, 1863." opportunity given the enemy to concen-

Perry could not be content with even of the water until they drew two feet less at this activity, and so hurried off to join than before. But even this was not sufficient that ever existed, as it was harmonious to the death of Gen. Rawlins, Gen. John A. Logan spoke of him thus: THE RECORD OF THIS ARMY now Toronto, but at the moment of victory a magazine exploded, by which Gen. His father had been an officer to Ruffalo in time for the large to Ruffalo In time for the Ruffalo In time for the large to Ruffalo In time for the large to Ruffalo In time for the large to Ruffalo In time for the large up the timbers and again sink the scows helping the others. Again, it was modand pump them out. This was done, and est; it struck blow after blow, and let before dawn the Lawrence and the the world sing its praises. All its cam-Niagara were safely over the bar, when paigns were great successes, and it never lost a battle. All its army, corps, division and brigade commanders were exceptionally able men, and were seldom relieved except to assume more important commands. Its experiences were more

varied than any other army, for its campaigns, battles and marches, reaching of our country, and from the Missouri River to the Atlantic, at Washington, over a territory 2,000 miles long and 500 miles wide, it opened the Army of the Tennessee, paid this recognized by ourselves and the worldthe Mississippi, it forced its way to the tribute to it: sea, it was reviewed by the Government "In no army did the soldier enjoy of the Nation here in this city, and it dis- greater liberty, consistent with military

Comrades of Army of the Tennessee: | banded and the men went to their homes On the 28th of August, 1861, Gen. U. | without causing an unpleasant comment

The Society of the Army of the Ten-Gen. Sherman, in reporting his death,

fell in battle booted and spurred, as the gallant and heroic gentleman should wish. Not his the loss, but the country's, and the army will mourn his death and cherish his memory as that of one who, though comparatively young, had risen by his merit and ability to the command of one of the best armies which the Nation had called into existence to vindicate her honor and integrity. History tells of but few who so blended the grace and the gentleness of the friend with the dignity, courage, faith and manliness of the sol-dier. His public enemies, even the men who directed the fatal shot, never spoke or wrote of him without expressions of marked respect. Those whom he commanded loved him even to idolatry, and I, his associate and commander, fail in words adequate to express my opinion of his great worth." Gen. McPherson was so dear to our

organization and spirit of our great army, and who shared its fortunes from begin-

and maintain the supremacy of the Con-

stitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the done through a misunderstanding, and of mine, and the last words he spoke were A. Logan, that brilliant, magnetic soldier.

old army that the great victory at the battle of Atlanta was never spoken of by at the loss of our commander. His faith in what he could accomplish with our army was unbounded. He spoke of us on July 4, 1863, as follows: our army except to express our great grief

"With tireless energy, with sleepless vigilance, by night and by day, with battery and with rifle-pits, with trench and mine, you made your sure approaches un- William Tecumseh Sherman, the pedestal til, overcome by fatigue and driven to of which is upon these grounds. deed an auspicious day for you. The God

GEN. JOHN A. RAWLINS.

"But there is one whose tongue is now from our midst, is with us in memory-

discipline, than in the Army of the Tennessee, and in none were his rights and his life more carefully guarded. "The subordination of the Army of the Tennessee to the policies and acts of the Government affecting the institution of slavery in the prosecution of the war is worthy of the highest commendation. It had no policy of its own to propose, but went forth, as expressed by the legisla-tive branch of the Government, to do battle in no spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States in rebellion, but to defend

several States unimpaired. "The Army of the Tennessee did greaf deeds in all the departments of the state's service, and individually and combined illustrated in a peculiar manner the qualities of noble American character which gained success in the field, preserved its fruits by subsequent statesmanship, and by exalted virtue crowned victory with the attributes of peace and justice.

GEN, JOHN A. LOGAN. In April, 1900, we unvailed the beautiful and lifelike monument to Gen. John our comrade from Cairo to Louisivlie. Of him at the unvailing President McKinley spoke as follows:

'Logan's career was unique. His distinction does not rest upon his military achievements alone. His services in the Legislature of his own State, in the National House of Representatives, and in the Senate of the United States would have given him an equally conspicuous place in the annals of the country. He was great in the forum and in the field.
"He came out of the war with the highest military honors of the volunteer.

soldier. Brilliant in battle and strong in military council, his was also the true American spirit, for when the war was ended he was quick and eager to return to the peaceful pursuits of civil life." Gen. Logan's love and devotion to us only ended with his life, and at one of

our Reunions characterized our work thus: "The Army of the Tennessee was not limited in its scope; the theater of its operations and the extent of its marches, comprehending within their bounds an area greater than Greece and Macedonia in their palmiest days, and greater than most of the leading kingdoms of Europe Atlantic Ocean."

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN. Next comes the monument to Gen. friendship and lovalty of Sherman to success of both, and for the harmony

"I should like to hear from you, and hail you wherever you go, and it will would gladly come without making ang be an ennobling heritage, surpassing all question of rank with you or Gen. Smith, riches, to have been of the Army of the whose commissions are of the same date." On the same date he wrote again:

"Command me in any way. I feel Next we erected the statue facing anxious about you, as I know the great facilities they (the enemy) have of con-Rawlins, who, above all, represented the railroads, but have faith in you."

After the war, at a banquet given him ning to end as Chief of Staff of its first in St. Louis in 1866, at which, as comand greatest commander. In 1873, upon mander of that Department, I was pres-

"You can not attain great success in still in death whose name I can not for- war without great risks. I admit we bear to mention; one who, though gone violated many of the old established rules of war by cutting loose from our base for who can forget John A. Rawlins? and exposing 60,000 lives. I had faith Faithful in every duty, true in every in the army I commanded; that faith was trust, though dead he is not forgotten; well founded. But there was the old though gone forever, yet he will ever story exemplified. We had the elephant, live in affectionate remembrance in the and again we had to put our wits to-hearts of all who knew him; his name is woven in indelible colors in the history phant. We did not like to do it. I conof our country, and is linked with a fame tended at first when we took Vicksburg that we had gained a point which the Gen. Rawlins, in giving a history of Southern Confederacy as belligerents—so were bound to regard. That when we took Vicksburg, by all the rules of civi-

(Continued on page 7.)

Preliminary Report

To aid my widow, if I leave one, in getting her pension.

Note.-This report is short and can be easily written out on letter or legal cap paper. This course avoids cutting the paper. If uncertain s to some of the dates, leave them blank. Dates of marriage, ages, etc., are more important than dates of service. Every comrade is invited to make this report, which will be cared for by The National Tribune, without charge, until such time as it may be needed. This report will probably save the widow much trouble and delay in getting her pension. When report is ready, mail it to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Washington, D. C.

ate, 1904.	
, 1904.	(Write above number and street, or R. F. D. No., if any.)
Soldier's Name	Present P. O.
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nd was honorably discharged at	(Give rank, also company and regiment.)
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	(The new law is the act of June 27, 1890.)
	itten on your pension certificate?
그리고 있다. 그는 사람이 이렇게 하고 있다면 하는데 모든데 그렇게 이 이번도 생생하고 하는데 되었다면 하는데 되었다면 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 그렇게 하는데 그렇게 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 그렇게 하는데 하는데 하는데 그렇게 하는데	on theday of, 18
y, a (Give name of clergy man or person officiating.)	t
t marriage my age was	Her age was
there a court or church record of this marriage?	
Vere either of you previously married?	
a prisoner of war, state for how long	
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